The National Republican.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1879.

FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

A Stalwart Assertion of Federal Supremacy.

Reasons for Withholding the President's Signature-Duty of the Executive to Enforce the Law-A Bare Majority of the House Not the Government-The Case Very Clearly Presented.

No Further Suspense as to Executive Action.

To the House of Representatives:

I have maturely considered the important questions presented by the bill entitled "Au act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which is presented with my objections to it approach.

legislation, which, attached as it is to appro-priations which are requisite for the efficient performance of some of the most necessary dutles of the Government, involves questions of the gravest character. The sixth section of the bill is amendatory of the statute now in force in regard to the authority of persons in the civit, military, and mayal service of the United States "at the place where any general or special election is held in any State." This statute was adopted February 25, 1865, after a protracted debate in the Schate, and almost without opposition in the House of Representwithout opposition in the House of Representatives, by the concurrent votes of both of the leading political parties of the country, and became a law by the approval of President Lincoln. It was re-enacted in 1874 in the Revised Statutes of the United States—sections 2002 and 5528, which are as follows:

2002 and 5528, which are as follows:

SEC 2002. No military or haval officer or other person engaged in the civil, military, or haval service of the United States shall order, bring, keep, or flave under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls.

SEC 5028. Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the unit, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or narmed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such farce be necessary to repel armed encodes of the United States or to keep the reace at the polls, shall be fined not more than \$5.000 and suffer inorpisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.

The amendment proposed to this statute, in the bill before me, emits from both of the fore-

the bill before me, omits from both of the foregoing sections the words "or to keep the peace at the polls." The effect of the adoption of this amendment may be considered— First—Upon the right of the United States

Government to use military force to keep the peace at the elections for members of Congress;

Second-Upon the right of the Government, by civil authority, to protect these elections from violence and fraud, In addition to the sections of the statute above quoted the following provisions of law

relating to the use of the military power at

relating to the use of the utilitary power at the elections are now in force:

Sec. 2002. No officer of the army or navy of the United States shall prescribe or fix, or attempt to prescribe or fix, by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters in any State, or is any manner interfere with the freedom of any election in any State, or with the exercise of the free right of suffrage in any State.

But, 5529. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise, processis, or attempts to prevent any qualified vot r of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State shall be fined not more than \$5.00, and be imprisoned at hard labor not mare than five years.

Sec. 5639. Every officer of the army or navy who prescribes or fixes or attempts to precerbe or fix whether by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State.

sail be punished as provided in the preceding sec

SEC. 5531. Every officer or other person in the cer. Seal. Every officer or other person in the military or naval services who, by force, threat, in timidation, order, or otherwise, compets, or at tempts to connect any officer helding an election in any State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes, or attempts to impose any regulations for conducting any general or special election in a State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any quarnet with any officer of an election in the discharge of his duty, shall be purched as provided in section 55.25.

his duty, shall be purished as provided in section 1829.

Sign. 8532. Every person convicted of any of the offenses specified in the five precuding sections shall in addition to the punishments therein severally prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States; but nothing in those sections shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sallor, or marrine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote.

The foregoing experiments would seem to be

The foregoing enactments would seem to be sufficient to prevent military interference with elections. But the last Congress, to remove all apprehension of such interference, added to this body of law:

Section 15 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1578, which

is as follows:

Sec. 15. From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to employ any part of the army of the United States as a posse comitable or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such easies and under such circumstances as such employment of said force may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress; and no money appropriated by this act shall be used to pay any of the expenses incurred in the amnoyment of any troops in violation of this section; and any person wilfally violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemensor, and an envietion thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$19,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

This act passed the Senate, after full considcration, without a single vote recorded against it on its final passage, and by a majority of more than two-thirds it was concurred in by

the House of Representatives,

The purpose of the section quoted was stated
in the Senate by one of its supporters as fol-

Therefore I hope, without getting into any controversy about the past, but acting wisely for the future, that we shall take away the idea that the army can be used by a general or special deputy marshal, or any marshal, merely for election purposes as a porce, ordering them about the poils or ordering them anywhere else, who there is no decident soing on, to prevent disorders or to suppress disturiances, that should be suppressed by the peace officers of the State, or, if they must bring others to their abd, they should strumout the unstance of the army as a posse condense to quell disorder, and thus get up a feeling which will be disastrous to peace unong the people of the mountry.

In the House of Representatives the object

From this brief review of the subject it sufficiently appears that, under existing laws, there can be no military interference with the elections. No case of such interference has, in fact, occurred since the passage of the act last referred to. No soldier of the United States has appeared under orders at any place of election in any State. No complaint even of the presence of United States troops has been made in any quarter. It may, therefore, be confidently stated that there is no necessity for the onactment of section six of the bill before one to prevent military interference with the elections. The laws already in force are all that is required for that end.

But that part of section 6 of this bill which

I have maturely considered the important questions presented by the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 39, 1890, and forether purposes," and I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its approval.

The bill provides in the usual form for the appropriations required for the support of the army during the next fiscal year. If it contained no other provisions it would receive my prompt approval. It includes, however, further legislation, which, attached as it is to appropriations which are requisite for the effective my printions which are requisite for the effective my that is required for that end.

But that is required for that end.

But that part of section 6 of this bill which is significant and vitally important is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all powers to keep the peace at the Congressional elections. The Congressional elections. The Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are any in force are all that is required for that end.

But that part of section 6 of this bill which is significant and vitally important is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all powers to keep the peace at the Congressional elections. The Congressional elections in every district, in a very important is a significant and vitally important is significant and vitally important is the clause which, if adopted, will deprive the civil authorities of the United States of all powers to keep the Congressional elections in the congressional elections.

The Congressional elections in every district, in a very important is significan the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot unition stated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded toyally and cherfully, and all the departments of government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. Two provisions of the Constitution author-

ize legislation by Congress for the regulation of the Congressional elections, Section 4 of Article 1 of the Constitution de-

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senitors and Representatives shall be pre-cefibed in each State by line Legi-lature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or after such regulations, except as to the places of

The fifteenth amendment of the Constitu-SEC. 1. The right of cilizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on second of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The Supreme Court has held that this recondenders of the service of

The Supreme Court has held that this amendment invests the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right which is within the protecting power of Congress. That right the court declares to be exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchine on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The power of Congress to protect this right by appropriate legislation is expressly affirmed by the court.

\$1 National legislation to provide saleguards for free and honest elections is necessary, as experience has shown, not only to secure the right to vote to the enfranchised race at the South, but also to prevent fraudulent voting in the large cities of the North. Congress has therefore exercised the power conferred by the Constitution, and has enacted cortain laws to prevent discriminations on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and to punish fraud, violence, and intimidation at Federal elections. Attention is called to the following sections of the Engised Statutes of ollowing sections of the Revised Statutes of

he United States, viz: Section 2004, which guarantees to all citizens the right to vote without distinction on ac-count of race, color, or previous condition of Sections 2005 and 2006, which guarantee to

all citizens equal opportunity, without dis-crimination, to perform all the acts required by law as a prerequisite or qualification for voting. Section 2022, which authorizes the United

States Marshal and his deputies to keep the peace and preserve order at the Federal elections.
Section 2024, which expressly authorizes the dition Inited States Marshal and his deputies to sumnon a posse consistates whenever they, or any of here, are forcibly resisted in the execution of

heir duties under the law, or are prevented rom executing such duties by violence. Section 5522, waich provides for the punishnent of the crime of interfering with the supervisors of elections and deputy marshals in the discharge of their duties at the elections of

Representatives in Congress.

These are some of the laws on this subject shich it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government to enforce. The in-tent and effect of the sixth section of this bill is to prohibit all the civil officers of the United states, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, from employing any adequate civil force for this purpose at the place where their enforcement is most necessary—namely, at the places where the Congressional elections are field. Among the most valuable enactments

o which I have referred are those which proect the supervisors of Federal elections in the ischarge of their duties at the polls. roposed legislation should become the law, there will be no power vested in any officer of the Government to protect from violence the officers of the United States engaged in the discharge of their duties. Their rights and duties nuder the law will remain, but the National Government will be powerless to enforce its Government will be powerless to enforce its own statutes. The State may employ both miltary and civil power to keep the peace and to enforce the laws of State elections. It is now proposed to deny to the United States in favor of the State and against the National authority. If well-founded objections exist against the present national election laws, all ood citizens should unite in their amendment. The laws providing the safeguards of the elec-tions should be impartial, just, and efficient. They should, if possible, be so non-partism and fair in their operation that the minority—the party out of power—will have no just grounds o complain. The present laws have, in practice, unquestionably conduced to the proven tion of fraud and violence at the elections. In several of the States, members of different political parties have applied for the safeguards which they furnish. It is the right and duty of the National Government to chact and enforce laws which will secure free and fair Consional elections. The laws now in force gressional elections. The laws now in force should not be repealed except in connection with the enactment of measures which will better accomplish that important end. Believing that section six of the bill before me will weaken, if it does not altogethe take away, the power of the National Government to protect the Federal elections by the civil to protect the Federal elections by the civil authorities, I am forced to the conclusion that

In the House of Representatives the eligent and independent measure, but is, as a separate and independent measure, but is, as fasted by the gentleman as has been stated, attached to the bill making it ought not to receive my approval. In the House of Representatives the object of the act of 1876 was stated by the gentleman who had it in charge in similar terms. He said:

But these are all minor points and insignificant questions compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the flours in the bill in release as all minor points and insignificant questions compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the flours in the bill in release as a separate and independent measure, but is a guestions compared with the great principle which was incorporated by the flours in the bill in release as the principle, but they called a new part of the army. It makes a vital change in how it we night accept, as the principle, but they had suffered out the penalty of the President of the meanity, and had stricken out the word "expressing" so that the army night be used in all mass where implied authority infants the presidence. The floure committee planted them yield this fluidemental principle, for which he preside that rainer than yield this fluidemental principle, for which he preside that the constitution in the president of the fluid and the president of the laws. This is altogether forcing to the propose of an army appropriation bills measured by the president of the laws. After a long and permanent of the Constitution in the Section of the Section and Decident for the laws. After a long and permanent principle in all its limital substances and great was to the principle in all its limital and permanent of the control of congress and obselient for the laws. After a long and permanent principle in the principle in the section is a proposed that principle in all its limital and permanent of the control of congress and obselient for the laws. After a long and permanent principle out. We bring you back, the constitution the section in the principle in the principle

Thus have we, this day, secured to the people of this country the same great protection against a standing array which cost a struggle of two hundred years for the Commons of England to secure for the British people.

From this brief review of the subject it sufunderstood that to attach to an appropriation

son for attaching this amendment of the elec-tion laws to the army appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this as-sumption. A majority of the House of Repre-sentatives in the last Congress was in favor of section 6 of this bill. It was known that a ma-jority of the Senate was opposed to it, and that as a separate measure it could not be adopted. It was attached to the army appro-priation bill to compol the Senate to assent to it. It was plainly announced to the Senate it. It was plainly announced to the Senate that the stroy appropriation bill would not be allowed to pass unless the proposed amend-ments of the election laws were adopted with

it. The Senate refused to assent to the bill on account of this irrelatent section. Congress thereupon adjourned without passing an appropriation bill for the army, and the present extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress became necessary to farnish the means to carry on the Government. The ground upon which the action of the House of Representatives is defended has been distinctly stated by many of its advocates. A

week before the close of the last session of Congress the doctrine in question was stated by one of its ableat defenders as follows: It is our duty to repeat these have. It is not forth while to attempt the repeal except upon an proportation bill. The Republican Senate would not agree to, nor the Republican Preddent sign, a fill for such repeat. Whatever objection to legisla-

and repeat. Whatever objection to logista on upon appropriation tills may be made in ordi-ry cases does not apply where free elections and eliberty of the chizen are concerned. * * * to have the power to vote money; let us annex additions to it, and insist upon the redress of becauses. By another distinguished member of the House it was said :

The right of the representatives of the people to withhold simplies is as old as English liberty. History records immerous instances where the Commons, feeling that the people were oppressed by laws that the Levis would not consent to repeal by the ordinary methods of legislation, obtained release at last by refusing appropriations unless accompanied by relief measures.

That a question of the gravest magnitude and new in this country, was raised by this course of proceeding, was fully recognized also by its defenders in the Senate. It was said by distinguished Senator:

a distinguished Senator:

Perhaps no greater question in the form we are brought to consider it was ever considered by the American Congress in time of peace, for it involves not merely the merits or demerits of the laws which the House bill proposes to repeat, but involves the rights, the privileges, the powers, the duties of the two branches of Congress and of the President of the United States. It is a vast question; it is a question whose inportance can scarcely be be estimated; it is a question that never yet has been brought so sharply before the American Congress and the American people as it may be now. It is a question which sooner or later must be decided, and the decision must determine what are the powers of the Rouse of Representatives under the Constitution, and what is the duty of that House in the view of the framers of that Constitution according to its letter and its spicit.

Mr. President, I should approach this question, if

tion according to its letter and its spicit.

Mr. President, I should approach this question, if I were in the best possible condition to speak and to argue it, with very grave diffidence, and certainly with the utmost anxiety, for no one can think of its slong and as carefully as I have thought of it without sceling that we are at the beginning periags of a struggle that may last as long in this country as a similar struggle based in what we are accursioned to call the mother hand. There the struggle lasted for two conturies before it was utilimately decided. It is not likely to hast so lone here, but it may last until every man in this Chamber is in his grave. It is the question whether or no the House of Representatives has a right to say "We will grant supplies only upon condition that grievances are redressed. We are the representatives of the ras payers of the Republic; we she House of Representatives, alone have the right to originate more villes we have before the originate more villes.

Upon the assembling of this Congress in puriance of a call for an extra session, which was ade necessary by the failure of the Fortyfifth Congress to make the needful appropris tions for the support of the Government, the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress to engraft by conmade in the last Congress to engraft by con-struction a new principle upon the Constitu-tion should be persisted in or not. This Con-gress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills, and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon in separate bills by the usual and orderly methods of proceeding. But the majority of both Houses have deemed it wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by the majority of the House of Representatives. That principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising rev-ence, and therefore has the right to withhold appropriations upon which the exist-ence of the Government may depend, un-less the Sanats and the President shall give even the necessary civil authority to protect the national elections. No sufficient may see fit to attach to appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical. dangerous, and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. The various departments of the Government, and the army and the navy, are established by the Constitu ion, or by laws passed in pursuance thereof 'nois duties are clearly defined, and their sup ort iscarefully provided for by law. The mone quired for this purpose has been collected from a people, and is now in the Pressury, ready be paid out as soon as the appropriation bills e passed. Whether appropriations are made not the solication of the taxes will go on the public money will accumulate in the Treas-y. It was not the intention of the framers e Constitution that any single branch of Government should have the power to ate conditions upon which this tould be applied to the purposes for which it as collected. Any such intention, if it had see entertained, would have been plainly ex-

pressed in the Constitution. That a majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not after the tained, will result in a consolidation of un-

Stand.

His Account of the Battle of Shiloh-His First Engagement-His Horse Unmanageable and the Elder Bewildered -He Rejoined His Regiment, Which was Entirely Scattered, &c., &c.

A Somewhat Confused Statement. NEW YORK, April 29 .- The Stanley courtmartial was continued to-day. The Judge-Advocate asked to offer in evidence an interview that took place between the accused and

Colonel Stanley continued to vituperate. General McMahon objected on the ground that at this stage of the trial it was not admissible, pass. The ground on which the writ was pott-The court decided not to admit the evidence. General Hazen was then put on the witness stand. He (estined that he was colored of the Sixth Infantry, commander of a brigade in General Nelson's division. He was asked by the Judge-Advocate to describe how he been separated from his command at the battle of

It was the first battle, witness said, he was It was the first battle, witness said, he was ever engaged in. His horse was unmanageable, lame, and jaded. He was with the brigade when it was repulsed. He turned to the left and found himself in a dense wood. He became bewildered. The brigade made a half face to the right. He saw Gener I King and inquired for his brigade, and then took one of the reads. There was a multitude of reads. Think it was on the Hamburg road. He went to Pittsburg Landing. The condition of the reads. There were any the first regular public lighting with the electric light of any city in the United States. There were 10,000 people in the park at the time appointed for lighting. The effect was brilliant in the he could not force him. Fe met Dr. Murray a considerable distance from the Landing. At the Landing he saw some of the servants of the brigade, and they prepared dinner for him. While awaiting it witness saw Captain Gillom, He joined his brigade between four and five o clock, and reported to General Bacil, who said that his separation from his command was one of those accidents which may occur. He pointed out on the map the route he took. The brigade was entirely scattered.

But a light. This system gives a three times more effective illumination than was formerly given by 100 gas burners, thore being but twelve electric candles used. This light, under contract, costs the city \$100 per year less than the gas formerly used.

Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad. [Special dispatch to the Republican.]

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R. ARZONA, April 27. igade was entirely scattered.

Witness said when the brigide was engaged bout forty minutes the line was destroyed as o its elliciency. He did not withdraw, but superintended the

nents. General Wood had moved to the He could not approach General Wood in any other way than from the rear.

The court objected to the witness being examined in regard to the battle of Mission

Ridge and Stone River, on the ground that the court had already ruled out accumulative evi dence,
Witness said, in answer to the Judge-Advocate, that he had an understanding with Gen-eral Coburn, chairman of the military commis-sion in Washington in 1872, on post traderships. It was understood that his name should

NASHVILLE RACES.

First Day of the Spring Meeting. NASHVILLE, TENN., April 29.-The first day's racing of the spring meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association was inaugurated with clear and pleasant weather, and an exceedingly large attendance for an open- evening by the "Union Telegraph Company,

In the first race-the inaugural rush, the purse \$200, \$50 to second horse, one mile and Edua B., Marchioness, Silver Maid, Charley one-eighth dash—sleven started, as follows: Bush, Clemmie G., Essillah, Mary R., Joe Rhodes, Tennessean, Victim, and Pat Malloy, colt. The race was won easily by Essillah, Marchioness second, Joe Rhodes third. Time,

Second race-Young America stakes; No. 1 for two-year old colts-eleven entries, four started: Bancroft, John Happy, Jim Scott, and Biloxi. After many false starts and much delay Bancroft got off in the lead, John Happy second; Biloxi and Scott were left at th Bancroft won easily, Biloxi second, and John Happy third. Time, 522 seconds. Third race—Maxwell House stakes, for

maidens, three-year-olds that have not won prior to January 1, one and one-quarter miles sixteen entries: Durbam's Leamington, Mun dane colt, Buckden Lass, Buckeye, and Barak started. Buckden Lass won, Buckeye second, and Barak third. Time, 2:14½. The Leamingtou colt was the favorite at nearly ever betting over the field just before the start.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Border Bald Claton Bill Revised. HARRISBURG, PA., April 29.-In the House f Representatives to-day a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the border-raid bill was recently defeated. It was urged, as a reason for this action, that the friends of the bill desired to amend the act so as to make it satisfactory to the entire House. On the motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were required, and resulted—yeas, 92; nays, 66. The motion by which the bill passed the third reading was then reconsidered, and the House receeded to the consideration of the follow

Five per centum of the claims approved by the above bill shall be paid at the State treasury on the last day of June, 1889, and the remainder, with 4 per cent. Interest thereon, or such part thereof as may be paid by the General Government, shall be paid at the Deasury whichever the General Government shall have eaknowledged these claims, or any part of them, and shall have paid the same, or any part thereof, to the Commonwealth; Provided, That no maney shall be paid from the Treasury by or under the authority of this act until the Supreme Court of the State shall have decided the same to be constitutional.

HORRIBLE SUSPICION.

A Physician Accused of Wife-Murder, CINCINNATI, April 29 .- The Gazette's Ironton Ohio) special says a Mrs. Gates, supposed to rave died in childbirth, was buried at Proctorville, twenty miles above Ironton, on Satur-Two of her brothers, who suspected foul play, asked for an investigation by the oroner and the arrest of Dr. Gates, her hus-and. The latter resisted, driving back the oustable with a revolver. Gates then took to the river and compelled the ferryman with the platel to carry him across, and drove back a pursuer, who attempted to cross after in a skiff. Gates escaped to Kentucky.

[Conspiracy in the Oil Trade. PHILADELPHIA, April 29.-A special from has lodged information of a conspiracy at Cladent, and the following-named officers of the State is represented by eight. Judge Hillyer ordered the trial to proceed. Many jurors The House Committee on the Judiciary yesterday Daniel O. Day, W. G. Warren, I that they were not drawn in conformity with rion, Pa., against John D. Rockafeller, presi-

STANLEY COURT-MARTIAL. Charles Lockhardt, Henry M. Flagler, J. J. the new law. The challenge was overruled. Vandergrift, Charles Pratt, and George W. Girty. This information charges the defendants with having conspired together to cheat and defraud the oil-producers in organizing a anxious, with the occasional evidence of cheermonoply in the oil trade. The matter is before the grand jury of Clarion County to-day. It is expected that a true bill will be found."

It is expected that a true bill will be found."

An Interesting Legal Question. Boston, April 29.—An interesting law question was evolved to-day out of the case of Pay-

the United States steamer Wabash for defalcation. In 1878 Reed, who was attached to the frigate Hartford, on the South Atlantic station, was court-martialed on complaint of selling stores to officers and appropriating the pro-ceeds to his own use, and for several other misemeanors of the same nature. The prisoner was found guilty of all the charges and sen-Colonel Stanley withdrew the accusation, of \$500. This was subsequently revised by and gave assurance not to refer to them again. He proposed to show that the promise was violated immediately and persistently, and Colonel Stanley continued to vituage to a control of the state o Admiral Nichols to increase the sentence, bing restricted in this regard, as Hon. George Battwell, the prisoner's councel, contends, to merely a suspension of the execution of the sentence, to commuting the scatence, or a mitigation of it. Decision was reserved. The case excites unusual interest.

Electric Light in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Onto, April 29.-The regular the claims must be paid now. one of the roads. There was a multitude of roads. Think it was on the Humburg road. He went to Pitesburg Landing. The condition of his horse made the journey slow, and he could not force him. Fe met Br. Murray a considerable distance from the Landing. At more effective lilumination than was formerly

ARIZONA, April 27. The Judge-Advocate said he would examine the witness in repart to the battle of Pickett's Mills, Mission Ridge, and Stone River.

Main track laid yesterday noon to Mariespa, the witness in repart to the battle of Pickett's Mills, Mission Ridge, and Stone River. San Francisco. Shall be a few days putting in side-tracks, turn-tables, &c., for division station here. All ready for business by Monday, Rails and ties arriving for extension to Tucson, 100 miles further. We are now just about as far east in miles and longitude as the terminus of Central Pacific at Ogden.

J. H. STROBRIDGE, Chief of Construction.

Objections to Underground Telegraphs. LONDON, April 29.-W. H. Preece, of the ostal telegraph department, a high authority on practical telegraphy, in a lecture last night before the society of arts, said there are 1,000 not be published. He received a letter subsequently from General Garfield, assuring him that his name would not appear.

General McMalon cross-examined witness, but nothing new was developed.

General McMalon cross-examined witness, but nothing new was developed. miles of underground wires in Great Britain, but the known facts which tell against the extension of the underground lines are there is an increase of three or four times in their cost. Their capacity for carrying currents is reduced three or four times. The gutta-percha coating is attacked not only by rats and mice, but very largely by an insect called the Timpetimia crystallina, and is also induced by a lungus.

BEPARTHENTAL NEWS.

In Honor of the Veto.

Chicago, April 29.—Thirty-eight guns were fired here at four o'clock this afternoon in to-the Prince of Battenburg had been prominently put forward as candidates. Some great Powers inight oppose the election of Prince Waldemar of Prince Waldemar of the army appropriation bill.

BEPARTHENTAL NEWS.

Rival Telegraph Organization.

NEW YORK, April 29,-Articles of incorporaing day. The track was in the very best con- It was organized with a capital of \$10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of \$100 cach. The corporators are Jay Gould, 50,000 shares; David H. Bates nore, 25,000 shares. The routes begin in New York and run through all the States and most of the Territories and to Canada. The company ommences operations May 1, and is to continue 100 years.

An Assassin's Trial Postponed. LOUISVILLE, KY., April 29 .- At Frankfort, Ky., to-day Judge McManama ordered the trial of Thomas Buford, charged with killing Judge Elliott, continued until the third Monday of May next. The cause of the postponement was the inability of several witnesses to b There was no excitement whatever, attend. atthough the court-room was densely packed.
The prisoner appeared calm and downcast.
Hon. T. F. Hargis, elected to succeed Judge
Eiliott, to-day resigned his position as Judge
of the Eighth Kentucky Criminal Court.

A Veteran Printer Gone. RICHMOND, VA., April 29 .- A. M. Balley, the dest printer and publisher in this city, died to-day, aged 65. In 1830 he entered as an apprentice on the old Richmond Enquirer, then onder the control of the late Father Ritchie newspapers as foreman, manager, and owner one of the organizers of and the first at of the Richmond Typographical He was one of Richmond's most

respected citizens, and leaves a stainless repu Pugilistle Encounter.

New York, April 29 .- At Irving Hall to night, before a large crowd, a blackened-glove context for \$250 a side and a curse of \$300, took place between Professor William Miller and Paddy Ryan, of Troy, N. Y. The conditions were the most hits in a balf hour, face hits alor

was crowded to-night at the benefit given the | seat, of the State shall have decided the same to be constitutional.

This was agreed to. An amendment limiting the amount to be paid to \$2,050,030 was also agreed to. The bill now lies over for printing and final passage.

Wayor Loemis, Rev. Dr. Smith, and others. The miners were on the stage, dad in their working dress, and enacted again the scenes that transpired under ground. The receipts were over \$200, which will be divided among the men.

Sitting Bull as a Canadian OTTAWA, ONT., April 29 .- A special dispatel from Washington to the St. Paul Pioneer hay.

ng stated that it had been decided by the Soc staries of War, State, and Interior that Sitting Bull is a British subject, Mr. Schultz, M. P. for Manitoba, has given notice that he will on Wednesday ask whether the Government has any knowledge of it. The Cox Mueder trial at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, April 29.-The case of Cox, who killed Colonel Aiston on the 11th of March, was called in court to-day. The counsel for Cox made strengers endervors to continue the case to the next term, on account of the absence of Senator Gordon and the prevalence of public excitement. The court refused the motion on Pittsburg to the Eccaling Bulletin says: "B. B. both grounds. Senator Cordon will arrive State, was stricken out. Campbell, president of the Oil-Producers' Union, here to night. The court room was crowded. over 500 spectaints being present. Cox is fended by an array of thirteen counsel.

Defense of the Canadian Tariff.

LONDON, April 29 .- A dispatch from Lord Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, is published, in which he justifies the Dominion promaster Atvin R. Reed, who is confined on board tective tariff on the ground that the action of the United States is invariably hostile to Can ada on all matters relating to tariffs, and that the manufacturers in the United States can disorganize and destroy any special Canadian Industry by combining to flood the Canadian market with a similar product sold below the actual value. The absence of a duty thus has the same effect as that produced by a govern-ment bounty. The Canadian Minister of

* Executions for Taxes Issued.

HARRISBURG, April 29,-Deputy Attorneyleneral Gilbert has issued executions against the cities of Altoona and Lockhaven and the orough of Sanbury for unpaid State taxes. These claims have been in the hands of the Attorney General for almost a year, and the execution has been repeatedly delayed on the promise of the authorities to have them paid. But the condition of the State treasury is such that it has been decided to press the matter, as

Marders by the Klowas.

GALVESTON, April 29,-- A News' special from willin, Texas, says parties from the neighborgood of the Peces River report that the Kiowas are killing herders and driving off stock. Mr. Belcher and one of his men were killed Satur-day, and another on the 23d. Fears of a general massacre are entertained. The Indians num-

Motion for a New Trial, WILKISBAURE, PA., April 29.—Counsel for seph Schoole, who was convicted of muster the first degree last Saturday, have filed papers containing five reasons why a new trial should be granted. The matter will be argued on the first Monday in June.

Arrested for Forgery, BOSTON, April 29.-George J. Curtis, a wellcnown Insurance man of this city, was arrested this morning on a charge of having forged drafts upon Custis & Co., of Chicago, He was armigned and held in \$2,000 for exam-mation on May 7.

A Fatal Quarrel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 20.-Jordan Green tilled his brother-in-law, William Casey, with pistol, at Ellenton yesterday. The origin of their quarrel is unknown. Green is in Alken

Death of a Centenarian. CHICAGO, April 29.—Sac. Osterman, a native

of Germany, who served with Napoleon Bonaparte In his Russian campaign, and who came here in 1850, died to-day, aged 102.

The Cabinet Yesterday, At the Cabinet meeting yesterday considertion were filed in the county clerk's office this able time was spent in the consideration of issippi Valley and others of the recent quar antine regulations established at New Orleans by Governor Nicholls, of Louisians. These parties complain that the detention of their ressels thirty days amounts practically to an embarge, and will lead to the abrogation of existing contracts and cause much funncial disisting contracts and cause much himmenal dis-tress. It was finally decided that as Congress has a bill for the protection of the national health, the subject had better be left for the consideration of that body. Secretary Sherman made a statement as to the

failure of his plans to scoure the taking of the refunding certificates by the people as an inrestment of small exprings through the actio of the banks, the premium on the 4 per cen bonds having led them to adopt means to s cure the certificates in order to obtain the few 4 per cents remaining. Regret was expressed that the certificates could not be disposed of as the Secretary intended; but as the banks were acting within the law there seemed to

e no remedy. Hewitt's Legacy.

The select House committee on the cause of the present depression of labor held a meeting resterday, at which the practicability of visiting San Francisco for the purpose of taking testi-mony was discussed, and it was the sentiment the members present that if sufficient funds could be obtained to pursue such a course it should be done. The committee will prob-ably not take any further evidence on the subject before them until after the adjournment of the present session, at which time they expect to proceed to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and through the mining regions of Pennsylvania. A subcommittee was ap-cointed to confer with railroad managers and

testimony. Hon. R. S. Cain's Clabu.

The House Committee on Elections yester lay authorized an adverse report to be made to the House on the claim of R. S. Cala, of South Carolina, for pay as a member of the Forty second Congress. Mr. Cain was not seated a a Representative, the committee never report-ing upon his case, but bases his claim on the ground that he was legally elected to the The committee also, after amending agreed to report favorably the bill introduced in the House by Chairman Smitger, prescrib-ing the mode of procedure in contested election cases.

House Dictation to the Senate Rejected. The Senate subcommittee on the legislative executive, and judicial appropriation bill completed their consideration of it yesterday

and will report it to the full committee to-Jay. The subcommittee propose no changes in the political sections, but have made numer-ons amendments in those portions of the bill which provide for the employees of the Scrate, and will also recommend other changes in re-gard to various details of no general interest. National Realth Bill. The House Committee on Epidemic Disease

esterday authorized the chairman to report the bill introduced by him on the lith instant, increasing the efficiency of the National Board of Health relative to the prevention or social within the United States of contagings discusses. The thirteenth section of the bill, which provides that nothing in the net shall be constrained to supersade the quarantine law of any State was stricted and

Revenue receipts yesterday were +from in-ternal revenue, 1201,175; from customs, \$338,-354.57.

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

Protection Discussed in the British Parliament.

Complaints Against Excessive Foreign Tariff -- A Ring of Bulgaria Elected -- In-

creasing Disorders in Russia -Wholesale Banishment to SIberla-The Zulus Getting Bolder, &c.

British Trade Depression.

LONDON, April 29,-In the House of Lords o-night Lord Bateman moved resolutions in favor of reciprocity and a parliamentary inquiry to ascertain the means of counteracting the injurious effects of excessive foreign tariffs. Lord Beaconsfield said the utmost the government could do in negotiating commercial treatles was to see that England had the benefit of the "most favored nation" chase. jected to violent changes. The indefinite inquiry recommended in the motion would cause disappointment and uneasiness. It was absurd to describe the condition of the country as one of distress and distraction. He believed there

were evidences that trade was reviving. Earl Granville agreed that there were signs of revival in the United States, owing to a wonderfully good harvest. He hoped trade would gradually revive, until it had at least attained its old position. He congratulated Lord Beaconsheld on sedistinctly repudiating fallacious specifies. The motion was negatived,

THE RAFFIRS GETTING BOLD.

LEXINGS April 30 — A disputch to the Stand.

London, April 30.—A dispatch to the Stand-ard from Cape Town, April 8, says: "The Zulus appear to have recovered very rapidly from their defeat at Gingelova, as large num-bers are reported in the neighborhood of Ekowe. Sickness is more or less prevalent among the British forces."

A dispatch to the News from Cape Town, dated the Sth inst., says: "A strong British force will be dispatched from Tegela for Cerewayo's kraal in a fortnight. It is stated from Pre-toria that 4,000 Boers have assembled near that place, and that hostilities with the British may arise at any moment. They seem aexious to avoid firing the first shot." TERBORS OF LIFE IN RUSSIA. LONDON, April 30.—The News' St. Peters-

London, April 30.—The New St. Petersburg dispatch announces that a circular has been sent to all governors of provinces, directing them to immediately execute the coamands of the newly-appointed Governors-Goueral. This order virtually extends the military regimen to the whole empire.

The Golos reports that it is intended to send 12,000 prisoners, with their families, from Novgorad to Siberia during the sammer.

A Berlin dispatch to the Doily New says advices received by way of Warsaw represent that bombs are exploited in St. Petersburg daily. It is said that it was at one time proposed to appoint the Czarewitch regent.

posed to appoint the Czarewitch regent, RING OF BULGARIA, TIRNOVA, April 29.—The Bulgarian Assembly of Notables to-day unanimously elected Prince Alexander of Battenburg to the throne of Bulgaria, with the title of Alexander the

Previous to the election of the Prince of Battenburg, Prince Doudoukoff Korsakoff, as anticipated, announced that no Russian was

enthusiasin. In the evening the town was illuminated.

GERMAN INTERESTS AT SAMOA. LONDON, April 29 .- A Berlin dispatch to the he German navy, was appointed Cousul-General at Samoa, partly to push German com-mercial interests in that quarter of the globe and partly to establish a coaling station for Jerman steamers, as already provided for by special treaties."

THE GREEK BOUNDARY.
CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29.—Germany and France are strongly urging the Porte to con-cede to Greece the territory indicated in the thirteenth protocol of the Berlin Congress, The intimation has been conveyed to the Porte that the Powers, exercising the right of medi-ation therein conterred, intend to instruct their Ambassaders at Constantinople to meet n conference to settle the boundary question,

CABLE SPARKS.

London, April 29.—Three thousand West Cumberland colliers now on a strike have agreed to send representatives to confer with the masters, with a view to a settlement of their disagreements.

LONDON, April '29.-Prince Lobanoff, the

Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, will

soon visit Livadia, where the Emperor and Empress of Russia are now staying. Constantinople, April 29.—Sir Henry Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, is expected here on Sunday, the 4th of May, on reurn from his furlough

MADRID, April 29 .- A large hill at Veas, in

the province of Jacu, has caved in demolishing five houses. Thirty persons were killed and fourteen injured. EDINBURGH, April 29.—The London correspandent of the Scotsman says it is probable that the Duke of Argyle will shortly visit the Mar-

LONDON, April 29 .- Seventy-five guiness premium is now asked by the underwriters on the missing steamer Beruina.

BERNE, April 29.—A German and an Italian ave been expelled from Switzerland for abusog the right of asylum. VIENNA, April 29.—Michael Etleane, editor of the New Fyric Press, of this city, is dead of

TELEGRAPHIC INFIOLABILITY.

An Adverse Decision in St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 29.—The application of E. H. Brown, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, for a writ of holous corpus to release him from the custody of the city marshal for refusing to produce certain telegrams before the grand jury, was denied to-day by the Court of Appeals, that tribunal deciding that the similarity between letters and tele-grams is not sufficient to give to the telegrams the same immunity from subpasse duces focus in the hands of the company as is given to letters in the mail. An application will be made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habits

Arrested for Libel.

New York, April 29. - Patrick Mullous, of Jersey City, and editor of the Argus, was it . rested yesterday and held in the sum of \$3,000 ball for libet on application of Jerson Back, counsel for R. W. Jordan, complainent. The alleged grounds for libet are for stracks on the character of the plaintiff. The order of arrest was granted by Judge Libraries, in the Supreme Court.

Commencement at Princeton PRINCEPON, N. J., April 40. - The closing oxercises of the strip-reveals another continuous ment of the Princeton The local Southery divered the parties words and